

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
EASTERN DISTRICT OF WISCONSIN

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JUAN BALDERAS,

Plaintiff,

v.

Case No. 22-cv-1098-pp  
Appeal No. 24-3096

ROLANDO GONZALEZ, *et al.*,

Defendant.

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**ORDER GRANTING PLAINTIFF'S MOTION FOR LEAVE TO APPEAL  
WITHOUT PREPAYING THE FILING FEE (DKT. NO. 75)**

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On June 28, 2024, the court issued an order dismissing this case. Dkt. No. 63. Judgment was entered on the same day. Dkt. No. 64. On November 6, 2024, the court denied the plaintiff's motion for reconsideration. Dkt. No. 69. The court received the plaintiff's notice of appeal on November 15, 2024. Dkt. No. 70. He has filed a motion for leave to proceed with his appeal without prepaying the appellate filing fee. Dkt. No. 75.

Under the Prison Litigation Reform Act, an incarcerated person must pay the applicable filing fees in full for a civil case. 28 U.S.C. §1915(b). If the incarcerated person does not have the money to pay the \$605 filing fee in advance for an appeal, he can request the court for permission to proceed without prepayment (or *in forma pauperis*). For the court to consider such a request, the incarcerated person must complete a petition and affidavit and return it to the court, along with a certified copy of his trust account statement showing transactions for the prior six months. 28 U.S.C. §1915(a)(2). The court

must assess an initial partial filing fee of twenty percent of the average monthly deposits to the plaintiff's prison account or average monthly balance in the plaintiff's prison account for the six-month period immediately preceding the filing of the notice of appeal, whichever is greater. 28 U.S.C. §1915(b)(1).

After the incarcerated person pays the initial fee, he must make monthly payments of twenty percent of the preceding month's income until he pays the filing fee in full. 28 U.S.C. §1915(b)(2). The agency that has custody of the person (the institution in which he is incarcerated) will collect the money and send payments to the court.

There are three grounds for denying an incarcerated appellant's request to proceed without prepaying the filing fee: the incarcerated person has not shown that he is indigent, he has filed the appeal in bad faith or he has three strikes. See 28 U.S.C. §§1915(a)(2)-(3), (g). The court finds that the plaintiff has established that he is indigent and that he has not accrued three strikes. That leaves only the question of whether the plaintiff filed this appeal in good faith.

If the district court allowed a party to proceed without prepaying the filing fee in the district court, that party may proceed without prepaying the filing fee on appeal without further authorization, unless the district court certifies that the appeal is not taken in good faith or determines that the party is otherwise not entitled to proceed without prepaying the fee. Federal Rule of Appellate Procedure 24(a). See also Celske v. Edwards, 164 F.3d 396, 398 (7th Cir. 1999) ("... a plaintiff who ... was allowed to proceed *in forma pauperis* in

the district court retains his IFP status in the court of appeals unless there is a certification of bad faith.”).

A district court should not apply an inappropriately high standard when making a good faith determination. Pate v. Stevens, 163 F.3d 437, 439 (7th Cir. 1998). An appeal taken in “good faith” is one that seeks review of any issue that is not frivolous, meaning that it involves “legal points arguable on their merits.” Howard v. King, 707 F.2d 215, 219-20 (5th Cir. 1983) (quoting Anders v. California, 386 U.S. 738 (1967)); see also Coppedge v. United States, 369 U.S. 438, 445 (1962). On the other hand, an appeal taken in bad faith is one that is based on a frivolous claim, that is, a claim that no reasonable person could suppose has any merit. Lee v. Clinton, 209 F.3d 1025, 1026 (7th Cir. 2000).

The court sees no indication that the plaintiff did not take this appeal in good faith. The court will grant his motion to proceed on appeal without prepaying the filing fee.

The plaintiff has filed a certified copy of his prison trust account statement for the six-month period immediately preceding the filing of his notice of appeal. Dkt. No. 99. A review of this information reveals that the plaintiff must pay an initial partial filing fee of **\$48.28**, as well as additional payments under 28 U.S.C. §1915(b)(2). Newlin v. Helman, 123 F.3d 429, 434 (7th Cir. 1997), rev’d on other grounds by, Walker v. O’Brien, 216 F.3d 626 (7th Cir. 2000) and Lee v. Clinton, 209 F.3d 1025 (7th Cir. 2000).

If the plaintiff does not have enough money in his regular trust account to pay the initial partial fee but does have enough money in his release account, the plaintiff is responsible for making arrangements with the authorities at the jail or prison to pay the balance of the initial partial filing fee from the release account. 28 U.S.C. §1915(b)(1) suggests, however, that an incarcerated person may use release account funds to pay an initial partial filing fee only if he does not have enough money in his regular trust account. See Carter v. Bennett, 399 F. Supp. 2d 936, 936-37 (W.D. Wis. 2005).

The court **GRANTS** the plaintiff's motion for leave to proceed on appeal without prepaying the filing fee. Dkt. No. 75.

The court **ORDERS** that by the end of the day on **January 3, 2025**, the plaintiff shall forward to the Clerk of Court the sum of **\$48.28** as the initial partial filing fee for this appeal. If the clerk does not *receive* that amount by the end of the day on January 3, 2025 the court of appeals may dismiss the appeal. The plaintiff shall identify the payment by the case name and the district court and appellate case numbers. If the plaintiff does not have enough money in his regular trust account to pay the initial partial filing fee but does have enough money in his release account, *the plaintiff is responsible for making arrangements* with the authorities at the jail or prison to pay the balance of the initial partial filing fee from the release account. 28 U.S.C. §1915(b)(1) suggests, however, that an incarcerated person may use release account funds to pay an initial partial filing fee only if he does not have enough

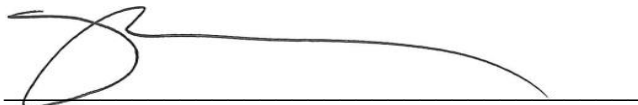
money in his regular trust account. See Carter v. Bennett, 399 F. Supp. 2d 936, 936-37 (W.D. Wis. 2005).

The court will send a copy of this order to the Warden at Racine Correctional Institution, where the plaintiff is confined and provide a copy to the PLRA Attorney, United States Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit, through the court's electronic filing system.

The court **ORDERS** that after the plaintiff has paid the initial filing fee, the agency having custody of the plaintiff must collect from his institution trust account the **\$556.72** balance of the appeal fee by collecting monthly payments from the plaintiff's trust account in an amount equal to 20% of the preceding month's income credited to the plaintiff's trust account and forwarding payments to the Clerk of Court each time the amount in the account exceeds \$10 in accordance with 28 U.S.C. §1915(b)(2). The agency must clearly identify the payments by the case name and appellate case number. If the plaintiff transfers to another institution—county, state or federal—the transferring institution shall forward a copy of this order, along with the plaintiff's remaining balance, to the receiving institution.

Dated in Milwaukee, Wisconsin this 4th day of December, 2024.

**BY THE COURT:**

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'P. Pepper', written over a horizontal line.

**HON. PAMELA PEPPER**  
**Chief United States District Judge**